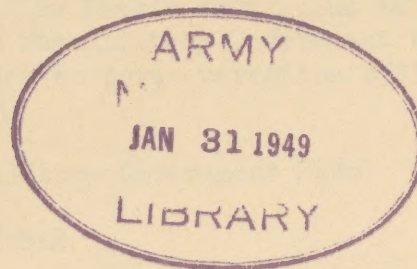


GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section



W E E K L Y    B U L L E T I N

For Period

10 - 16 January

1948

Number 107

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# SECTION I

## GENERAL

### Epidemiological Information and Quarantine Notifications

Distribution of copies of the Weekly Fasciculus, a publication of the World Health Organization Epidemiological Intelligence Station, Singapore, to supplement radio broadcasts of epidemiologic information has been made in the past to certain selected quarantine stations of Japan. More extensive distribution is now possible due to the receipt of additional copies. The Weekly Fasciculus is now being enclosed with the Weekly Bulletin mailed to the Military Government team having jurisdiction over the port or mailed direct to port quarantine officers at the following locations:

Maizuru Repatriation Center Kyoto Military Government Team	APD 301
*Haneda Army Air Base	" 337
Hario Detachment, 34th Infantry Regiment	" 24
*Nagasaki Military Government Team	" 929
Saga Military Government Team	" 929
*Hiroshima Military Government Team	" 317
*Aichi Military Government Team	" 710
Kanagawa Military Government Team	" 503
Fukuoka Military Government Team	" 929
*Hokkaido Military Government District	" 468
Hakodate Detachment, Hokkaido Military Government District	" 468
*Hyogo Military Government Team	" 317
*Kagoshima Military Government Team	" 970
Shizuoka Military Government Team	" 1007
Yokosuka Naval Base	Navy No. 3923
*Kyushu Military Government Region	APD 24-5

And to:

*Public Health Branch, Military Government	
Headquarters, Eighth Army	" 343
*Dept. of Public Health and Welfare, RYKOM Military Government	" 331, Unit 7

Numbers 44, 45 and 47 of Volume XVI of the Weekly Fasciculus were enclosed with Weekly Bulletin No. 106. Numbers 48, 49, 51 and 52 are enclosed with this issue. Failure to receive the above copies should be investigated locally and any necessary corrections in mailing address reported.

\* These teams are being furnished copies of Numbers 40, 41 and 43 in addition to the indicated distribution. Not sufficient copies received for each port quarantine officer.

### Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the period indicated:

6 - 11 December

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Dec. 10	Kai-hatsu No. 1119	Re: Control of Fire.	All directors of ministerial departments and bureaus.	Chief, Accounts Section.
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Dec. 6	I-hatsu No. 629	Re: Control of the so-called locum-tenens (substitute clinicians)	All Prefectural Governors	Director Medical Affairs Bureau.



Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Dec. 6	I-Hatsu No. 629	Re: Indication on plate of the of the health insurance physicians, etc.	All prefectu- governors	Director Medical Affairs Bureau
Dec. 9	I-shu No. 873	Re: Enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Law	All Directors of branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau, National hos- pitals and national sanatoria.	Directors, Medical Affairs Bureau and Public Sani- tation Bureau
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
Dec. 8	Yo-hatsu No. 1593	Re: The training course in technical skill of complement fixation test on serum of typhus patients.	Governors, Hokkaido and 10 other prefectures	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
Dec. 9	Yo-hatsu No. 1603	Re: Expense stated in Article 15, paragraph 3 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.	All Prefectural governors	"
"	Yo-hatsu No. 1606	Re: Construction of isolation hospitals, isolation wards and disinfecting stations.	"	"
Dec. 10	Yo-hatsu No. 1616	Re: Forwarding the outline of diagnosis on venereal disease.	"	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Dec. 8	Ei-hatsu No. 362	Re: Strengthening thorough going program of guidance hospi- tals.	All prefectural Governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No. 814	Re: Control of medical articles indicating or advertising effectiveness for contraception.	"	Director Pharmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No. 815	Re: Control of sales method, etc., homeopathy medicine.	"	"
Dec. 9	Yaku-hatsu No. 817	Re: Allotment of specified distri- bution goods (medicine and infant cures) for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49, and partial amendment of quantities permitted for distribution of these goods.	"	"
Dec. 10	Yaku-hatsu No. 824	Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel at the lo- cal governments concerning distri- bution, guidance and control of medicine and distribution of medicine and other sanitary material, and for expenses necessary for the local pharmaceutical supervisors for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"



# Social Affairs Bureau

Dec. 6	Sha-hatsu No. 1793	Re: Excessive payment on expenses to be disbursed for protection, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
Dec. 6	Sha-hatsu No. 1794	Re: Grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel to engage in guidance of the welfare commissioners, grant-in-aid for expenses on appointment of personnel to engage in guidance for functions of the facilities for stability of livelihood of the nation.	Governors, Hokkaido and six other pre- fectures.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Dec. 7	Sha-hatsu No. 1798	Re: Establishment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1800 No. 1810	Re: Application for excessive payment beyond payment of expenses to be disbursed for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Osaka and six other Pref.	"
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1811	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu 1812	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1813	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the provision of Art. 7 of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1814	"	"	"
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1815	Re: Amendment of the standard amount of expenses to be disbursed for protection, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor Tottori Pref.	"
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1816	Re: Partial closing of the lodging facilities.	Governor Saga Pref.	"
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1817	Re: Maintenance of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Dec. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1821	Re: Approval on establishment of the All-Japan League of Christian Social Work, Inc.	Governor Tokyo Metropolis	"



Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
Dec. 9	Sha-hatsu No. 1825	Re: Establishment of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
Dec. 8	Sha-hatsu No. 1832	Re: Selection of the institutions to be objects of allocation of LARA relief commodities.	Governor, Toyama Pref.	"
Dec. 10	Sha-hatsu No. 1847	Re: Approval on amendment of the constitution of Tokyo Teiyu-kai, Foundational Juridical Person.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
Dec. 7	Sha-Otsu- hatsu No. 210	Re: Extent of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
Dec. 8	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 211	Re: Maintenance of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 212	Re: Allotment of budget of national grant-in-aid for the clerical work expenses, etc., on the nation-wide simultaneous investigation into conditions of protection of the protected under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 213	Re: Payment of the balance under accounts settlement of the national grant-in-aid for the protection expenses under the Daily Life Security Law for the fiscal year 1947-48.	"	"
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 214	Re: Allotment of cement (coupon issued for one third) for construction of the social work agencies for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 215	Re: Allotment of material for construction of the social work agencies for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
Dec. 9	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 216	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodities.	"	"
Dec. 10	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 217	Re: Questions on the Consumer's Livelihood Cooperative Association Law.	"	"
Dec. 10	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 218	Re: Notice on business conference for the competent officials for the work providing agencies.	"	"



Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Dec. 7	Ji-hatsu No. 822	Re: Allotment of plate glass for rehabilitation of damages by the Ione typhoon.	Governor, Iwate Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau
Dec. 10	Hatsu-ji No. 62	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipments of the child welfare agencies for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Miyagi and eight other Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section
Dec. 11	Ji-otsu- hatsu No.	Re: Allotment of "tatami" for the child welfare agencies.	All prefectural governors	Director, Children's Bureau
Dec. 11	Ji-hatsu No. 838	Re: Allotment of petroleum products for December	Governor Osaka Pref.	"
Dec. 11	Ji-hatsu No. 836	Re: Consultation on appointment of the child welfare officials.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
Dec. 11	Ji-hatsu No. 841	Re: Special rationing of staple food for the children, such as orphans and waifs, etc., who have been accommodated in the protective institutions.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Dec. 3	Ji-hatsu No. 840	Re: Dealing with expenses to be disbursed for measures under the provision of Article 27, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Child Welfare Law.	All prefectural governors.	"
Dec. 3	Sei-ji No. 53	Re: Allotment of the budget of national grant-in-aid for the expenses on equipping the day nurseries restored from damages by the earthquake for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau; Chief Accounts Section
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Dec. 6	Ho-hatsu No. 94	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses for full time personnel to engage in guidance for the associa- tion, and for the federa- tion of the associations according to the communi- cation, Ho-hatsu No. 63, dated October 5, 1948.	All prefectural governors	Director, Insurance Bureau
Dec. 9	Ho-hatsu No. 95	Re: Guidance on national health insurance program.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Dec. 6	Engo No. 714	Re: Transportation of property left by Korean nationals.	Governors, Tokyo and 16 other prefectures.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.



Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
Dec. 6	Engo No. 716	Re: Inspection of situation etc., of establishment of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives.	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
Dec. 6	Engo No. 717	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses on establishment of the emergency accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
Dec. 7	Engo No. 721	Re: Investigation into property left by Korean nationals.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Dec. 7	Engo No. 722	Re: Philippine nationals' return to their country.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"
Dec. 7	Engo No. 723	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Tokyo and 25 other prefectures	"
Dec. 8	En-shi No. 725	Re: National grant-in-aid for funds on business fund loan to the needy persons	All prefectural governors (except the governors of Akita, Mie and Wakayama Prefectures.	"
Dec. 8	En-shi No. 726	Re: National grant-in-aid for the clerical work expenses etc., on the emergency relief expenses necessary for intake of the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives for the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido and seven other prefectures.	"
Dec. 8	Engo No. 728	Re: Treatment of the repatriates who have landed from any ship other than the repatriation ship.	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
Dec. 9	Engo No. 732	Re: Forwarding the roster of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP	Governors, Tokyo and 19 other prefectures.	"
Dec. 11	En-shi No. 736	Re: Carrying out the repatriation relief campaign of love.	All prefectural governors	"



## SECTION II

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Reactions Subsequent to Inoculations

Among 156 inoculations with diphtheria toxoid given by one doctor on 20 November in Mibu-machi, Tochigi prefecture, there were a total of 41 reactions, with onset noted three to six days following inoculation. The reactions consisted of abscess formation at the site of inoculation. Incision and drainage of the abscesses resulted in eventful recovery. The physician placed the blame on bacterial contamination of the toxoid but admitted using needles and syringes repeatedly without sterilization between inoculations. The measures taken in this case by the Military Government Health Officer and by prefectural health authorities are of sufficient interest to quote in full:

"a. The true cause of the reactions was revealed to the public through excerpts released for publication by both the Military Government and the prefectural public health sections. Simultaneous publicity was given to the general success of the diphtheria inoculation program in reducing both the morbidity and mortality of this disease.

"b. All physicians engaged in the immunization program were notified by the prefectural public health department to read letter #95 (issued by the Welfare Ministry and dated 11 November 1948) which explained proper inoculation technique.

"c. A meeting of all physicians engaged in the program was held by the prefectural public health department for the purpose of demonstrating good inoculation technique. A lecture was delivered to the group by Dr. Takizi Numata, director of the Kitasato Virus Research Institute, on the preparation of biological materials and the immunological theories underlying their use.

"d. The doctor responsible for the infections was visited by a member of the Military Government Public Health Section, without prior warning, during his subsequent series of diphtheria inoculations. It was found that he was employing accepted technique, as previously instructed.

"e. An increased concern on the part of the parents of children being immunized was noted, following the publicity given to the Mibu-machi incident, during spot checks of immunization centers; they closely observed the physicians technique for possible flaws.

"f. The chief of the prefectural public health department feels that the physicians concerned would exercise more care in their work were they paid for their services. At present they are doing immunization work on a voluntary basis. He hopes to be able to provide payment in the future out of funds to be obtained from the village, prefectural and national governments."

Similar measures taken in other prefectures during the present interim period would assist in developing proper aseptic techniques of administration when preventive inoculations are resumed.

#### Epidemic Influenza

An influenza epidemic is now present in Europe and may spread to other parts of the world. In mid-December the epidemic area included all of Italy and Sardinia. Reports from Italy to United Nations World Health Organization indicate that the disease ran a mild clinical course: fever with neuralgia for 2-3 days; total duration 4-5 days, with a few fatal complications observed among the aged. In Sardinia, laboratory identification of influenza virus B was made.

The Epidemiological Intelligence Station, Singapore, informed this Headquarters by radio 15 January that widespread incidence of influenza had been reported from Italy, Switzerland and parts of Austria, with epidemic conditions in southern Holland and France. In France half of the cases are reported caused by influenza virus A, while virus A has also been identified in southern Holland.



Alertness in the prompt reporting of either suspect or confirmed influenza cases among Japanese, particularly in the larger cities and port areas, may provide the medical intelligence data necessary in preventing a possible epidemic in Japan.

### Typhus Fever

A summary of the occurrence and distribution of typhus fever in Japan over the period 1 January to 31 December 1948 has been compiled from data furnished by the Ministry of Welfare and the 406th Medical General Laboratory (Inclosure No. 1). That part of the summary dealing with the serological determination of types of typhus fever is based on the results of complement fixation tests performed by the 406th Medical General Laboratory. All negative sera are now being re-tested which may result in some minor changes in the "confirmed typhus" tabulations. These changes when completed will be reported in a subsequent issue of the Bulletin.

## SECTION III

### MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Some misunderstanding has developed in connection with Trade Services Memorandum No. 11 regarding physicians authorized to treat foreign nationals. The following information is presented to clarify this matter.

Trade Services Memorandum No. 11 states that the physicians indicated on the accompanying list are approved by the American Consular Service, Yokohama, for the performance of physical examinations required by the American Consulate. The physicians listed represent only those who are accredited by the American Consul for the purpose of performing medical service in connection with visas for travel to the United States or other countries outside of Japan, and does not intend to qualify these doctors or disqualify other physicians to care for allied nationals or other individuals for whom medical service outside of United States Army facilities is required.

## SECTION IV

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Prefectural Veterinary Functions - Tuberculin Testing of Cattle

Recently there has been some attempt on the part of the veterinarians in the health centers to assume the responsibility for the Tuberculosis eradication program. In 1946 it was decided by SCAP that the tuberculin testing of cattle would be under the competence of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their counterparts in each prefecture. No change is being contemplated in transferring this function to the public health veterinarians.

Public Health Veterinarians are concerned with the inspection of meat, food, milk, seafood and rabies control in dogs. Animal disease control is under the competence of veterinarians in the Agriculture Department. In one Prefecture, public health veterinary activities has been absorbed by the Animal Husbandry Section, Agriculture Department and indications are that other prefectures may plan the same course of action. Any attempt to create one veterinary section, by combining the two services, would result in the performance of duties being seriously curtailed. Changes of this nature would also create new problems in budget and administration. Command instructions are being issued to clarify this matter.

#### Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 8 - 14 January:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Nara	Swine Cholera	6
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	3
Gifu	" "	2



# SECTION V

## SUPPLY DIVISION

### Distribution

In view of the present unavailability of Japanese produced biologicals, 8,750 vials of typhus vaccine and 1,663 tubes (10 doses per tube) of smallpox vaccine have been obtained from Army sources. They are to be used for emergencies and have been distributed to strategic areas in various parts of the country for ready access as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>Smallpox Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido Sanitation Department	180 vials	-
Miyagi " "	520 "	-
Aichi " "	1,440 "	-
Tokyo " "	1,980 "	200
Osaka " "	2,880 "	200
Hiroshima " "	720 "	-
Kagawa " "	180 "	-
Fukuoka " "	360 "	100
Fukushima " "	360 "	-
Yokohama Quarantine Station	-	300
Kobe " "	-	100
Moji " "	-	300
Hakata " "	-	123
Nagasaki " "	-	100
Sasebo " "	110	200
Miike " "	-	20
Kagoshima " "	-	20
TOTALS	8,750 vials	1,663

Effective 4 November new ceiling prices were established for many commodities. Inclosure Number 2 of this Bulletin lists the manufacturer's new selling prices for many medical items used in public health programs. Consumers prices can be estimated as being approximately 40% more than the manufacturer's selling price.

During the period 2 - 8 January, 353 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to seven prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Dusters</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi Auto-matic sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Yamagata					1
Saitama					1
Tokyo			1		
Kyoto	200				
Osaka				50	
Ehime		50			
Fukuoka			50		
TOTALS	200	50	51	50	2

### Production

A breakdown of fuel allocations (Standard Coal and Low-Calorie Standard Coal) by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to universities, medical colleges and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education is included in Inclosure No. 3. This allocation covers the period January, February, March, the 4th Quarter, Japanese Fiscal Year 1948/49. (Unit: Metric Tons).

A total of 3,799 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 2-8 January.



During the period 2 - 8 January, 46,900 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 21,675 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 265,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 61,550 gallons of 5% DDT spray were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare and manufacturers of 3,031,965 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 618,556 gallons of 5% DDT spray.

## SECTION VI

### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

#### Smuggling and Illicit Manufacture of Heroin

With commendable cooperation American and Japanese law enforcement agencies in Osaka, Japan recently located and seized a clandestine chemical laboratory engaged in the conversion of crude morphine, smuggled into Japan from South Korea, into "Heroin."

The facts of the investigation indicate that the laboratory was in operation for six months during which time 7,670 grams of crude morphine were smuggled from South Korea to Japan on five occasions, 2,880 grams of Heroin were manufactured from this crude morphine and 1,314.8 grams of crude morphine and 2,119.4 grams of Heroin were seized. Four defendants were arrested, all Koreans, one Korean is a fugitive and several other persons under investigation.

Of the 764 grams of Heroin manufactured and sold prior to the apprehension of the laboratory operator and seizure of crude and finished narcotic stocks, 564 grams were sold in Japan to persons in Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and 200 grams were smuggled back to South Korea and sold.

The successful completion of this investigation represents an important step in the elimination of a basic "source of supply" of illicit Heroin in Japan as is attested by the fact that this one source partially supplied two of the four heaviest narcotic violation areas of Japan, namely the Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto area and the Tokyo, Yokohama area.

## SECTION VII

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The tabulation given below was recently completed to ascertain the distribution of LARA relief goods (food, 5,414 tons - clothing, 1,485 tons) allocated during the years 1946 - 47 - 48:

<u>Where Distributed</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Clothing</u>
<u>Welfare Institutions</u> , including baby clinics, day nurseries and milk stations	47.4%	16.1%
<u>Sanatoria</u> (Tuberculosis and Leper)	7.5%	1 %
<u>School Programs</u> , including supplementing school lunch and college feeding projects	37.7%	8.9%
<u>Disaster Relief</u>	6.6%	7.4%
<u>Special Projects</u>	0.8%	3.4%
Repatriates, including needy persons under care of Minsei-in		33.2%



# Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint-Fund Campaign

As of 14 January twenty-four prefectures have reached or exceeded their established goals for the Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign. Collections for all prefectures now total ¥1,031,999, 593.27 or 87.8% of the national quota of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00.

The Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign's progress is given below, on a prefectural basis, and sets forth goals, amounts raised (collections, including pledges), percentums and last reporting dates:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date Reported</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	68,475,122.00	10 January	97.9
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 November	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 December	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 November	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,346,656.20	27 December	103.5
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	2 December	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,570.93	25 December	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 December	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	21,003,000.00	28 December	100.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,104,876.00	10 January	90.7
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,731,694.00	22 December	110.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	17,549,807.56	31 December	70.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 December	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,605,061.43	31 December	69.4
Niigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 December	100.9
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 December	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 December	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,008,000.00	23 December	107.8
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 November	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 December	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 November	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,816,102.41	31 December	104.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	68,563,595.31	31 December	103.9
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,282,137.84	25 December	101.4
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 December	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	26,349,960.26	21 December	52.7
Osaka	85,000,000.00	73,388,648.00	31 December	86.3
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 December	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 November	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 December	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,731,985.15	1 January	97.3
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 December	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	31 December	100.0
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 December	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	10,945,012.00	25 December	73.0
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 December	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,365,811.21	20 December	85.5
Kochi	13,000,000.00	11,387,568.00	28 December	87.6
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	51,787,751.63	7 January	103.5
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 October	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	8,669,920.00	31 December	43.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	21,155,144.00	31 December	100.7
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,319,013.60	4 January	101.8
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 December	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	13,642,740.00	28 December	80.3
1,175,450,000.00		1,031,999,593.27		87.8



## Public Assistance - New Program

Attention is called to the fact that portions of the previous program are still in effect under changes authorized by Hatsu-Sha #129, dated 7 December 1948. Those parts of the previous program dealing with school expenses, burial costs and medical costs are still in effect according to the Protection Section of the Ministry of Welfare.

## Child Welfare - Minimum Standards

Attached herewith (Inclosure No. 4) is a complete translated copy of Kōsei-Sho-Rei #64 released 29 December 1948. The translation is in three parts: The general instructions - a copy of the standards - and last minute amendments thereto.

It is desirable that those entrusted with the actual supervision of the institutions and who will evaluate the institutions by the established standards, recognize that they are entrusted by the government to protect the interests of the inmates and that they must of necessity be objective in their approach to institutional management. These supervisors will need backing and encouragement, if not supervision, from child welfare boards and prefectural welfare officials. Prefectural Welfare Departments must recognize the need for supervisory personnel who are strong enough and have authority enough to relegate the ceremonial (and superficial) to its proper place in all contacts with the individual institution.

## Child Welfare - Institutional Allowances

Attached herewith (Inclosure No. 5) is a copy of Ji-Hatsu #64, dated 29 December 1948 which concerns changes in allowances paid to institutions for the care of children. The new figures have been based on increased costs as well as on expected increases resulting from adherence to minimum standards.

It is recognized that the whole problem of "costs of care" and "administrative costs" needs additional study. It is expected that this problem will be a matter for special attention during the early months of this year. Further information concerning this subject will be forthcoming at an early date.

## Public Assistance Report - November

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following totals for the month of November. Totals for November 1947 and for October 1948 are given for purpose of comparison.

	<u>November</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>November</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>October</u> <u>1948</u>
Persons - Institutional	143,940	138,596	143,806
Persons - Non-Institutional	<u>1,690,576</u>	<u>2,532,720</u>	<u>1,720,106</u>
Totals	1,834,516	2,721,316	1,863,912
Assistance in Kind	18,906,809	50,782,811	25,126,018
Assistance in Cash*	<u>579,688,317</u>	<u>365,818,494</u>	<u>565,029,472</u>
Totals	598,595,126	416,601,305	590,155,490

\* Before deductions for repayment.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	14,180	58,548	516,172	27,595,459
Aomori	1,741	28,339	170,940	8,690,363
Iwate	843	41,273	94,886	12,778,613
Miyagi	1,553	42,519	175,240	8,653,021
Akita	962	53,506	2,059,813	16,055,153
Yamagata	1,023	24,328	65,850	6,778,763
Fukushima	774	50,149	104,493	14,533,130
Ibaraki	1,136	35,464	11,365	7,816,757



Prefecture	Institutional	Non-institutional	In Kind	Cash
Tochigi	946	22,378	9,189	6,681,474
Gumma	4,599	34,968	19,358	12,099,684
Saitama	1,305	41,258	236,000	14,913,713
Chiba	2,714	35,734	263,265	10,797,566
Tokyo	19,381	104,027	-	53,108,905
Kanagawa	5,534	40,473	-	18,558,004
Niigata	9,718	55,749	14,507	14,821,372
Toyama	1,180	27,442	-	9,574,502
Ishikawa	1,221	25,825	5,630	7,725,125
Fukui	485	19,627	9,650	7,047,662
Yamanashi	465	20,861	-	5,395,992
Nagano	3,134	42,947	145,353	14,396,623
Gifu	2,067	30,506	225,594	9,351,598
Shizuoka	5,317	44,715	2,423,386	14,640,417
Aichi	7,394	60,976	-	22,020,105
Mie	1,118	35,772	-	11,534,430
Shiga	527	24,129	-	6,222,147
Kyoto	3,521	45,833	8,012,400	17,511,592
Osaka	8,974	55,059	99,867	27,687,575
Hyogo	5,365	72,399	-	29,474,172
Nara	705	19,835	-	7,617,051
Wakayama	363	28,839	36,148	7,808,358
Tottori	989	16,750	972,679	5,227,029
Shimane	696	23,950	-	8,146,398
Okayama	3,610	39,187	44,550	13,181,891
Hiroshima	3,158	41,465	39,032	15,332,324
Yamaguchi	9,461	30,875	2,618	13,442,625
Tokushima	2,134	26,960	-	8,199,403
Kagawa	1,972	22,676	1,202,759	5,923,295
Ehime	2,020	35,203	27,677	11,449,110
Kochi	658	21,109	1,070	6,953,844
Fukuoka	2,062	16,391	351,035	6,095,708
Saga	1,538	23,904	1,297,683	6,757,418
Nagasaki	1,262	33,711	60,286	11,558,755
Kumamoto	1,743	35,902	112,104	10,976,253
Oita	1,185	20,921	-	6,032,600
Miyazaki	1,380	26,083	66,210	5,778,982
Kagoshima	1,827	52,011	-	12,410,242
<hr/>				
TOTAL	143,940	1,690,576	18,906,809	579,355,203

\* After deductions for repayment.

#### Correction in Ji-Hatsu #50 (Foster Care)

The mimeographed copy of Ji-Hatsu #50 which was attached to Weekly Bulletin #95 dated 18 - 24 October should be corrected in Chapter 1, paragraph I (1) to read: "those under 18 years of age."

#### Change in Recertification Program Deadline

Due to confliction with the coming elections, all governors were notified by the Ministry of Welfare, additional time, as necessary, could be allotted to the public assistance recertification program. It is expected, however, that the reports will be made to the Ministry during March. The original target date was 20 January.

#### Child Welfare - "Slavery" and Child-Selling

Recent newspaper publicity concerning "slavery" and "child-selling" in Tochigi Prefecture has resulted in a conference in that prefecture among Corps, Region and local Military Government officials as well as a representative of Public Health and Welfare Section. Children's Bureau officials and local Japanese officials, representing all interested parties, took part in the conference from which certain conclusions were derived and a line of action planned. It was also



determined that procedures which may be used nationally will first be tested in the Tochigi Prefecture, since there are indications that the problem is national in scope. Welfare officers may wish to estimate the scope of the problem in each prefecture in the near future, however, it is advisable that no definite action be taken before results are obtained and weighed in the Tochigi experiment.

CP 5. Conclusions reached at Tochigi were:

1. All concerned believed that all families having unrelated children, not legally adopted, should register and that a report should be made on each family by an outside agency.
2. Continued supervision should be exercised after the initial review.
3. Appropriate action should be taken in those cases in which abuses or exploitation were evident.
4. Conclusions should be reached during the review as to future policy concerning the problem, with recommendations concerning necessary amendments to present laws or regulations in order that future placements could be made through the proper authorities and that supervision could be regularized.
5. It was apparent that all concerned were against a "brokerage" system and that the placement of children for monetary considerations to any person including the child's own family was not an acceptable practice.
6. It was recognized that the practice was one of long standing and that the cause was economic, since most of the children came from rice deficit areas to the rice surplus areas, especially during times of drought, flood or crop failures.
7. It was possible that children under 13 years of age should be treated as a separate problem since the newly inaugurated foster home program was most effective for this group and because their placement could hardly be considered as economically advantageous to the family which had the child.
8. The treatment of the problem should be used as an educational device for the enlightenment of the general population in order that all persons might become familiar with existing laws dealing with children.
9. Care should be used in handling the problem so that the hundreds of children and families concerned would not become unduly apprehensive since it was known that many of the children preferred their present situation to their former and were content and well cared for.

#### Doho Engo Kai

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 59, Section I (for the period 9 February - 14 February 1948).

The Ministry of Welfare on 17 January 1949 directed the Prefectural Governors and the National Relief Association (Doho Engo Kai) to carry out to the sub-branch, city, town and village level, the instructions issued in Sha Hatsu No. 19 dated 7 February 1948, which, through misinterpretation, were only carried out to the prefectural level.

The instructions directed that:

1. All public officials resign from their positions in Doho Engo Kai.
2. All Doho Engo Kai office space held by them in prefectural buildings will be vacated immediately.



## Law for Allowances to Special Non-Repatriates

The 1948 session of the Japanese Diet on 29 December passed Law No. 279 known as the "Law for Allowances to Special Non-Repatriates". By "special non-repatriates" is meant those civilians not members of the armed forces, who were impressed into forced labor in prisoner of war camps in Siberia and Manchuria. (The Japanese government still continues to pay compensation to undemobilized soldiers and sailors and undemobilized civilian personnel (gunzoku) who were with the armed forces of the Japanese government as civilian employees thereof). The intent of the new law is to give the same protection, as far as insurance and other payments are concerned, to civilians impressed into forced labor in exactly the same manner as Japanese soldiers and sailors and gunzoku.

Appropriate ministerial ordinances and regulations have just been issued to prefectural welfare departments outlining procedures whereby personnel covered by this act may make application to receive reimbursement or if undemobilized, procedures whereby their family, mother or elder children, may make such application. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 Japanese already repatriated might have been included in this group of impressed civilians although not more than ten per cent of such group will be eligible for benefits under the provisions of the law. Of those to be repatriated it is estimated that approximately 9,000 may be benefited under this act. A summary of the law, ordinance and regulations, together with copies of the basic law itself will be attached to a subsequent Public Health and Welfare Bulletin.

## SECTION VIII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### Health Insurances and Welfare Pension

The coverage of Japanese employees of Occupation Forces under the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws has been temporarily delayed because of budget restrictions. Notification of such delay was issued on or about 12 January to each prefectural insurance section by the Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

#### Seamen's Insurance

The following documents of the Ministry of Welfare relating to the Seamen's Insurance Law were published in the 23 December 1948 issue of the Official Gazette:

(1) Ministerial Ordinance No. 58 of 1948, prescribing procedure for increasing the amounts of invalidity and survivors pensions in accordance with the amendments (Law 128 of 1948) effective 1 September 1948. (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 80, 5 July 1948).

(2) Ministerial Notification No. 103 of 1948, defining "transportation expenses" and fixing rates therefor under Article 33-(14) of the Seamen's Insurance Law which provides for allowances to defray transportation expense incurred by an unemployed seaman in accepting employment at a place other than in the vicinity of his current residence.

#### Seamen's Insurance Benefits

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 98 (8 - 14 November 1948) for a summary of the Seamen's Insurance system (Senin-Hoken) and the benefit data for the first four months of the fiscal year, April through June 1948. 1/

The recent revision in the law effective 1 September 1948 provided, among many other things (see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 98), a five-fold raise of occupational invalidity and survivors' pensions certified for payment prior to 1 December 1947. This was done in order to equalize the older occupational pensions with those newly certified since that date on which an earlier amendment



took effect incorporating into the Seamen's Insurance Law improved and liberalized workmen's accident compensation features comparable to those provided for land-workers in the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law of 5 April 1947. Pensions subject to this increase were recomputed and paid at the new rates for the first time in November retroactive to September 1948. Therefore, the increases are not yet apparent from the September figures shown in the enclosure. Whatever rises in per-capita amounts appear are due mostly to recent rises in wage levels.

Dependents' and other additional benefits likewise payable for the first time as of 1 September 1948 will also be paid retroactively (on a cash reimbursement basis) upon completion of all the necessary arrangements. Thereafter, dependents' medical, dental and nursing benefits will be supplied in kind as well as on a cash reimbursement basis. None are shown in the September benefit statistics.

- 1/ Attention is drawn to the fact that reports under this program differ from those under Welfare Pension Insurance in the method of reporting pension cases. The numbers of Seamen's pension cases listed each month are those newly certified during that month. Welfare Pension Insurance reports, on the other hand, show the aggregate of welfare pensions currently certified for payment prior to and during the month under review (See Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 106).

#### SECTION IX

#### MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
89-	1/11/49	Publication of Results of August 1948 Nutrition Surveys of the Japanese Civilian Population.	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare covering publication of results of August 1948 Nutrition Surveys of the Japanese Civilian Population.

for: *E. S. Hoffman*  
 CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
 Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
 Chief  
*Col. MC*

7 Incls.

1. Tabular Summary - Typhus Fever in Japan.
2. New Manufacturers' Prices in Effect Since 4 November 1948 for Medicines and Related Items.
3. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Low Calorie Standard) for use in Ministry of Education Hospitals for January, February, March 1949.
4. Ministerial Ordinance of Minimum Standards for Child Welfare Agencies (Kosei-Sho-Rei #64). (Information to Military Government Teams Only).
5. The Limit of the Expense Incurred by the Enforcement of Minimum Standards of the Child Welfare Agencies.
6. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance.
7. Weekly Report of Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 8 January 1949.

No Restricted Annex included in this issue.



TABULAR SUMMARY - TYPHUS FEVER IN JAPAN\*  
1948

	Cases Rpt'd M/W	Serum Samples Received		No. Cases				Sera		Samples Missing
		406th Med. Gen. Lab.		Confirmed Typhus				a/c		
		Total	Total	Type				or		
		Suspect	Samples							
		Cases	Tested	Epi.	Mur.	Und'd	Total	Neg.	Pos.	
Hokkaido	5	10	10	1	3	0	4	5	1	0
Tohoku										
Akita	5	5	6	2	0	0	2	3	0	0
Aomori	18	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Fukushima	4	11	22	7	0	0	7	4	0	0
Iwate	7	9	14	7	0	0	7	2	0	0
Miyagi	4	5	6	2	0	0	2	2	1	0
Niigata	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamagata	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
	44	41	59	18	0	0	18	13	10	0
Kanto										
Chiba	6	15	27	3	3	3	9	5	1	0
Gumma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ibaraki	5	18	21	11	0	1	12	4	2	0
Nagano	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saitama	10	26	38	4	2	4	10	15	1	0
Tochigi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamanashi	0	7	16	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	22	66	102	18	5	8	31	31	4	0
Tokyo	55	126	173	12	11	9	32	93	0	1
Kanagawa	47	48	59	3	7	5	15	28	4	1
Shizuoka	9	7	9	0	1	1	2	5	0	0
	102	181	241	15	19	15	49	126	4	2
Kinki										
Hyogo	3	10	13	3	0	0	3	7	0	0
Kyoto	38	42	50	28	1	1	30	12	0	0
Nara	21	24	32	5	2	2	9	15	0	0
Osaka	150	188	328	119	12	21	152	28	6	2
Shiga	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	213	264	421	155	15	24	194	62	6	2
Tokai-Hokuriko										
Aichi	4	40	62	3	7	9	19	19	2	0
Fukui	0	87	101	2	0	1	3	78	3	3
Gifu	10	56	112	5	21	7	33	21	2	0
Ishikawa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mie	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Toyama	6	2	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	22	188	282	10	29	18	57	121	7	3
Chugoku										
Hiroshima	12	22	32	2	3	1	6	15	1	0
Okayama	0	3	4	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
Shimane	12	12	14	1	2	1	4	7	1	0
Tottori	0	11	13	0	3	1	4	4	3	0
Yamaguchi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25	48	63	3	10	3	16	27	5	0



	Serum Samples Received		No. Cases					Sera		Samples Missing
	Cases Rpt'd M/W	406th Med. Gen. Lab.	Total Samples Tested	Confirmed Typhus				a/c Xns		
		Total Suspect Cases		Type						
				Epi.	Mur.	Und'd	Total			
									Neg.	
Shikoku										
Ehime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kagawa	8	10	10	0	3	0	3	2	5	
Kochi	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Tokushima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	8	11	12	0	3	0	3	3	5	
Kyushu										
Fukuoka	4	33	41	5	5	3	13	15	4	
Kagoshima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kumamoto	3	4	7	0	1	0	1	3	0	
Miyazaki	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Nagasaki	26	36	42	1	7	7	15	18	3	
Oita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Saga	0	10	10	0	0	1	1	4	5	
	33	85	103	6	13	11	30	42	12	
Unknown	0	5	5	2	0	1	3	2	0	
GRAND TOTAL	474	897	1238	228	97	80	405	432	54	

\* Based on complement fixation tests.



New Manufacturers' Prices in Effect Since 4 November 1948  
for Medicines and Related Items

1. Controlled Medicines

2. Non-controlled Medicines

Item	1943 Price	Item	1948 Price
Acetophenetidin	131.80	Acetanilid	310.60
Acetophenetidin Tablets	157.20	Acetylsalicylic Acid Tab.	27.30
Acetylsalicylic Acid	810.80	Acetylsulfanilamide	202.00
Alcohol	573.40	Acetylsulfanilamide Inj. No.2	237.50
Alcohol for disinfection	496.90	Aminopyrin Tab.	26.40
Albumin Tannate	603.50	Antipyrine	137.00
Aminopyrin	192.20	Antipyrine Caffeine Citrate	151.90
Aromatic Castor Oil	159.40	Arsphenamine Sodium	665.50
Atropine Sulfate	1742.70	Bismuth Subgallate	695.10
Barbital	258.80	Boric Acid Ointment	318.20
Bismuth Subnitrate	551.00	Butyl P-Hydroxylbenzoate	1248.10
Bitter Tincture	493.40	Cacao Butter	74.70
Bromural	123.90	Caffeine	5618.30
Bromural Tablets	68.60	Caffeine & Sodium Benzoate Inj. 1	57.00
Caffeine & Sodium Benzoate	2003.40	" " " Inj. 2	62.50
Calcium Lactate	368.90	Calcium Gluconate	435.60
Carbromal	254.20	Calcium Gluconate Injection	104.90
Castor Oil	133.00	Calcium Glycerophosphate	3602.10
Compound Solution of Cresol	159.60	Camphor	249.00
Dextrose	611.60	Camphor in Olive Oil	56.10
Diluted Tincture of Iodine	680.20	Camphor Ointment	243.30
Ephedrine Hydrochloride	558.00	Carbromal Tablets	126.40
Evipan	3475.40	Chenopodium Oil	848.50
Extract of Nux Vomica	2141.30	Chloral Hydrate	824.00
Formalin	119.40	Chloroform for Anesthesia	377.10
Glycerin	165.90	Coramine	160.10
Japanese Wax Ointment	282.70	Dehydrated Alcohol	653.20
Liquified Phenol	305.90	Dextrose Inj. No. 1	92.70
Magnesia	121.90	Dextrose Inj. No. 2	101.00
Mercurochrome	2206.30	Dextrose Inj. No. 3	117.50
Nupercaine	44261.40	Dextrose Inj. No. 4	167.20
Phenobarbital	892.20	Diastase	385.10
Phenol	324.50	Diastase Tablets	51.00
Phenol for Disinfection	324.50	Diluted Alcohol 70%	418.30
Pituitrin	366.90	Disulfanilamide	333.00
Potassium Acetate Solution	127.80	Disulfanilamide Tab.	147.50
Potassium Iodide	898.60	Emetina Hydrochloride Inj.	60.30
Procaine Hydrochloride	486.50	Epinephrine Hydrochloride Sol.	182.90
Rivanol	410.20	Ether for Anesthesia	1265.90
Santonin	3133.00	Ethyl Aminobenzoate	219.70
Santonin Tablets	285.70	Ethyl Chloride	131.30
Sesame Oil	124.30	Extract of Scopolia	3404.70
Silver Nitrate	2707.60	Fenicated Spirit of Amonia	740.00
Sodium Bicarbonate	42.00	Fluid Extract of Uva Ursi	461.90
Sodium salicylate	557.90	Fructose	1982.10
Sulfadiazine	933.10	Fructose & Calcium Phosphate	860.20
Sulfadiazine Tablets	409.50	Gallic Acid	371.60
Tar and Sulfur Paste	233.20		
Tincture of Iodine	713.00		
Zinc Oxide	63.90	Cont'd.	
Zinc Oxide in Oil	154.00		
Zinc Sulfate	91.10		



## 2. Non-controlled Medicines

## 2. Non-controlled Medicine

Item	1948 Price	Item	1948 Price
Guaiacol Carbonate	2903.00	Protein Silver	145.00
Ichthammol	174.50	Purified Iodine	1807.50
Insulin No. 1	107.90	Pyrogallol	624.40
Insulin No. 2	156.50	Salicylic Acid	415.80
Iodoform	1276.60	Scopolamine Hydrobromide	1406.40
Kaolin Paste	193.30	Sodium Citrate	719.60
Lactic Acid	578.00	Sodium Iodide	848.90
Lactomin	271.80	Sodium Salicylate, Calcium	
Mapharsen	278.40	Bromide & Dextrose Inj.	107.20
Mapharsen	319.60	Sulfaguanidine	263.40
Mapharsen	1867.40	Sulfaguanidine Tab.	117.70
Medicinal Charcoal	267.00	Sulfamethiazole	516.20
Medicinal Soap	267.80	Sulfamethiazole Tab.	240.20
Mercurial Ointment	583.80	Sulfanilamide	113.60
Mercurochrome Solution	17.80	Sulfanilamide Tab.	53.10
Mitigal	362.30	Sulfapyridine	488.90
Neocarsphenamine	584.30	Sulfathiazole	518.70
Novalgin	277.00	Sulfathizole Tab.	243.90
Phenolphthalein	1176.40	Tannic Acid	413.00
Phenyl Salicylate	1463.50	Theophylline with Sodium	
Pine Tar	54.90	Acatate	584.10
Potassium Iodide Pills	39.30	Thyroid	469.40
Potato Starch	76.00	Vitamin B1 Tab.	175.50
Powdered Extract of Scopolia	536.40	Vitamin C Injection	98.30
Powder of Japanese Chiretta	160.20	Vitamin C Powder	77.50
		Vitamin C Tablets	76.00
		Adhesive Plaster	44.70
		Zinc Oxide Ointment	390.70

## Current Price of Maker for the Following Medicines

1. Penicillin (made in Japan)	
100,000 unit	513.
2. Absorbent Cotton & Sanitary Cotton	
Big size 10 kan (80 lbs.)	
(37.5 kg)	8,000
500 g	136.80
100 g	30.40
50 g	17.00
3. Gauze	
40 rolls	283.60
10 rolls	87.30
1 roll	10.60
4. Bandage	
one-tan roll (ten foot roll)	112.45
one-tan (refined) roll	120.75
half-tan (refined) roll	60.40
5. Malt Extract	
200 g	47.60
6. Rice Powder for Babies	
1 kg	143.00
250 g	60.20
7. Dextro-maltose	
500 g	132.20
450 g	122.30
250 g	74.50
8. Bismuth Subsalicylate inj.	
1 kg	999.50
25 kg	42.20



(Units: Metric Ton)

District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Standard	Low Calorie Standard
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	Kitahachijo, Sapporo City	Hospital attached to Hokkaido Univ.	3070	
		Nobaribetu Onsen-machi Horobetsu-gun	Nobaribetu Branch Hospital Attached to Hokkaido Univ.	30	
		Sapporo City	Women's Medical College established by Hokkaido-cho	900	
			Total	4000	0
Sendai	Aomori	Zaifu-machi Hirosaki City	Hirosaki Medical University	30	
	Iwate	Uchimarui University	Iwate Medical University	90	20
	Miyagi	Kitayoban- cho, Sendai City	Hospital Attached to Tohoku University	300	480
	Fukushima	Mikawakita- machi Fukushima- ken	Fukushima Prefectural Medical University	50	
			Total	470	500
Tokyo	Gunma	Iwagani-cho Maebashi City	Maebashi Medical College	2	
	Chiba	Yazukuri- machi Chiba City	Chiba Medical University	120	100
	Tokyo	Idabashi, Chiyoda-ku	First Hospital Attached to Nippon Medical University	85	
	Tokyo	Sendagi-cho, Bunkyo-ku	Second Hospital Attached to Nippon Medical University	40	



District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Standard	Low Calorie Standard
	Tokyo	Kosugi-machi, Kawasaki City	Third Hospital Attached to Nippon Medical University	10	
		Shinano- machi, Shingit'u-ku	Hospital Attached to Keio University	60	80
		Hongo, Bunkyo-ku	Juntendo Medical University	40	
		Higashi- okubo, Shinjiku-ku	Tokyo Medical University	45	10
		Otani-machi, Itabashi-ku	The Medical Faculty of Nippon Univ.	17	
		Atago-machi, Shiba-ku	Jikei-kai Medical Univ.	25	30
		Atoto-machi, Kajushika-ku	Atoto Branch Hospital Attached to Jikei-kai Medical Univ.	7	
		Motofuji- machi, Bunkyo-ku	Tokyo University	540	30
		Zoshigaya, Bunkyo-ku	Zoshigaya Branch Hospital Attached to Medical Faculty of Tokyo University	30	
		Shirogane- daimachi, Minato-ku	Infectious Diseases Research Institute	40	
		Miyashiro- cho Shibuya-ku	Women's Medical College Attached to Red Cross Hospital	40	
		Kawado-cho, Shinjiku-ku	Tokyo Women's Medical College	30	
	Tokyo	Omori, Omori-ku	Toho Medical University	5	
		Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku	Nippon Dental University	5	
		Kitasanzoku- machi, Omori-ku	Nippon Women's Dental Medical College	2	



District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Standard	Low Caloric Standard
	Tokyo	Hirazuka, Shinagawa-ku	Showa Medical University	90	50
		Yushima-cho, Bunkyo-ku	Toyo Women's Dental Medical College	3	
		Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	Tokyo Dental Medical Univ.	4	
	Kanagawa	Uramachi Minami-ku	Yokohama Municipal Medical College	100	
	Niigata	Asahi- machidori Niigata City	Niigata Medical University	130	300
	Nagano	Asahi-machi Matsumoto City	Matsumoto Medical College	30	
Total				1500	600
Nagoya	Ishikawa	Zuchitoriba Naga-machi Kanazawa City	Kanazawa Medical University	150	300
		Izumi- honmachi Kanazawa City	Tubercle Sanatorium Attached to Kanazawa Medical Univ.	10	
	Aichi	Minami sotobari- machi Nagoya City	Nagoya University	50	
		Tanabe-dori Mizuho-ku Nagoya City	Nagoya Women's Medical University	45	100
	Mie	Otani-machi, Tsu City	Hospital Attached to Mie Prefectural Medical Univ.	20	
	Gifu	Zukasa-machi, Gifu City	Gifu Prefectural Medical Univ.	45	
Total				320	400
Osaka	Kyoto	Yashida- machi Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City	Kyoto University	230	



District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Standard	Low Caloric Standard
	Kyoto	Kawara- machidori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto-fu	Kyoto Medical University	225	90
		Kyoto-fu	Women's College Attached to Kyoto Medical University	15	
	Osaka	Kita-ku, Osaka City	Osaka University	10	
		Makikata- machi, Kochigun, Osaka-fu	Osaka Women's Medical University	30	
		Takatsuki City, Osaka-fu	Osaka Medical University	35	30
		Higashi-ku, Osaka City	Hospital Attached to Osaka Dental University	3	
		Nishiogyi- machi, Kita-ku Osaka City	Hospital Attached to Osaka Municipal Medical Univ.	57	50
	Hyogo	Kusunoki- machi, Kouto-ku, Kobe City	Hyogo Prefectural Medical University	60	300
	Nara	Yagimachi, Takaichi-gun	Nara Prefectural Medical Univ.	25	30
	Wakayama	Bisono-machi, Wakayama City	Wakayama Prefectural Medical Univ.	10	
			Total	700	500
Hiroshima	Okayama	Oku, Okayama City	Okayama Medical University	130	
	Tottori	Higashihoki- gun, Tottori ken	Institute for Radiative Hot Spring attached to Okayama Medical Univ.	30	
	Hiroshima	Agu-machi, Kure City	Hiroshima Prefectural Medical Univ.	120	
	Yamaguchi	Nakaub., Ube City	Yamaguchi Prefectural Medical Univ.	70	
			Total	350	



District	Prefecture	Address	Name of School	Standard	Low Caloric Standard
Tokamatsu	Tokushima	Yanashiro- machi Tokushima City	Tokushima Prefectural Medical College	10	
Total				10	
Fukuoka	Fukuoka	Hakozaki-cho, Fukuoka City	Kyushu University	580	
	Oita	Zurumihara Boppu City	Research Institute for Hot Spring of Kyushu University	25	
	Fukuoka	Oaza, Kokura City	Fukuoka Prefectural Medico-Dental College	5	
		Asahi-machi, Kurume City	Kurume Medical University	130	
	Nagasaki	Kozon-machi, Nagasaki City	Nagasaki Medical University	155	
	Kumamoto	Honjo-machi Kumamoto City	Kumamoto Medical University	250	
	Kagoshima	Kamoika- machi, Kagoshima City	Kagoshima Prefectural Medical University	5	
Total				1150	
Grand Total				8500	2000







Inclosure No. 4 missing





December 29th, 1948

To : Each of Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures

From : Director of Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry,  
Director of Accounting Section, Welfare Minister's  
Secretariat Office

Re : The limit of the Expense Incurred by the Enforcement  
of Minimum Standards of the Child Welfare Agencies

Your full understanding and cooperation for its adequate administration are requested regarding the general revision, as per the following notes, of the limit of the expenses for the measures of Child Welfare Law, Articles 22 to 24, inclusive, and 27, Paragraph 1, Item 3, which is necessitated by the recent enforcement of the Minimum Standards of the Child Welfare Agency (1948 Welfare Ministerial Ordinance No. 63) according to the provision of Child Welfare Law, Article 45, and the recent inflation. It is to be effective after December 1st.

It shall be understood that 1948 May 29th Ji Hatsu No. 257, instructive notice of the Director of Children's Bureau, "Re: The amount of the expense to be paid for the Measures of Child Welfare Law" is to be superseded by this notice.

#### Notes

#### I. The limit of the Office Expense.

The office expense includes the expenses of the personnel necessary for the functioning of the institution (salary, pay, allowances, travel expense, etc.) and the necessary office expense (fixture, stationeries, light and fuel for the office work, etc.) and the limit of their expenses per capita per month according to the size of the intake of each agency is as follows.

This intake here does not mean so-called intake capacity, but it is the number drawn from the grand total number of days spent in the institution by each inmate admitted under the provisions of the Law and by the private contract during the three months' period prior to November 1st 1948, divided by the total number of days of the same period (with the day nursery holidays are to be excluded) which is to be set as the intake number of that institution after November 1948.

After the coming fiscal year the intake number of the last quarter of 1948 fiscal year (the total of those admitted by the Law and the private contract) divided by the number of days during the same period (the holidays excluded with the day nursery) will be taken as that of the first quarter of 1949 fiscal year and each subsequent quarterly intake number will be revised by the previous quarterly number in the same method thereafter. Table to show the limit of the office expense (per month).

Infant Home and Nyuji Azukarijo.

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
Under 30	¥ 1,826,10	¥ 60,87
31 - 40	1,742,70	58,09
41 - 50	1,659,60	55,32
51 - 60	1,587,30	52,91
61 - 70	1,515,00	50,50
71 - 80	1,443,00	48,10
81 - 90	1,370,70	45,69
90 - 100	1,298,70	43,29
Nyuji Azukarijo	1,035,30	34,51



Mothers' Home

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
Under 20	¥ 314,40	¥ 10,48
21 - 30	277,20	9,24
31 - 40	245,10	8,17
41 - 50	237,00	7,90
51 - 60	228,90	7,63
61 - 70	221,10	7,37
71 - 80	213,00	7,10
81 - 90	205,20	6,84
91 - 100	197,10	6,57
101 - 110	189,00	6,30
111 - 120	181,20	6,04
121 - 130	173,10	5,77
131 - 140	165,00	5,50
141 - 150	156,90	5,23

Day Nursery

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
Under 50	¥ 336,90	¥ 11,23
51 - 60	324,90	10,83
61 - 70	312,90	10,43
71 - 80	300,90	10,03
81 - 90	288,90	9,63
91 - 100	276,90	9,23
101 - 110	271,50	9,05
111 - 120	266,10	8,87
121 - 130	260,70	8,69
131 - 140	255,30	8,51
141 - 150	249,90	8,33
151 - 160	248,10	8,27
161 - 170	246,30	8,21
171 - 180	244,50	8,15
181 - 190	242,70	8,09
191 - 200	240,90	8,03
201 - 210	239,10	7,97
211 - 220	237,30	7,91
221 - 230	235,50	7,85
231 - 240	233,70	7,79
241 - 250	232,20	7,74
251 - 260	230,10	7,67
261 - 270	228,30	7,61
271 - 280	226,50	7,55
281 - 290	224,70	7,49
291 - 300	223,20	7,44
301 - 310	221,40	7,38
311 - 320	219,60	7,32
321 - 330	217,80	7,26
331 - 340	216,00	7,20
341 - 350	214,20	7,14
351 - 360	212,40	7,08
361 - 370	210,60	7,02
371 - 380	208,80	6,90
391 - 400	205,20	6,84
401 - 410	203,40	6,78
411 - 420	201,60	6,72
421 - 430	199,80	6,66
431 - 440	198,00	6,60
441 - 450	196,50	6,55

Homes for dependent, neglected and abused, and blind children

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
Under 30	¥ 847,20	¥ 28,24
31 - 40	843,60	28,12
41 - 50	839,70	27,99
51 - 60	814,20	27,14
61 - 70	789,00	26,30
71 - 80	763,50	25,45
81 - 90	738,30	24,61
91 - 100	713,10	23,77
101 - 110	701,70	23,39
111 - 120	690,30	23,01
121 - 130	678,90	22,63
131 - 140	667,50	22,25
141 - 150	656,10	21,87
151 - 160	649,20	21,64
161 - 170	642,30	21,41
171 - 180	635,70	21,19
181 - 190	628,80	20,96
191 - 200	621,90	20,51
201 - 210	615,30	20,51
211 - 220	608,40	20,28
221 - 230	601,50	20,05
231 - 240	594,90	19,83
241 - 250	588,00	19,60
251 - 260	581,10	19,39
261 - 270	574,50	19,15
271 - 280	567,60	18,92
281 - 290	560,70	18,69
291 - 300	554,10	18,47

Home for feeble-minded children

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
Under 30	¥ 1,256,70	¥ 41,89
31 - 40	1,171,80	39,06
41 - 50	1,087,20	36,24
51 - 60	1,054,80	35,16
61 - 70	1,022,70	34,09
71 - 80	990,30	33,01
81 - 90	958,20	31,94
90 - 100	926,10	30,87

Home for Weak Children

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
Under 50	¥ 980,40	¥ 32,68
51 - 60	943,50	31,45
61 - 70	906,90	30,23
71 - 80	870,00	29,00
81 - 90	833,40	27,78
91 - 100	781,50	26,05
111 - 120	766,20	25,54
121 - 130	750,90	25,03
131 - 140	735,60	24,52
141 - 150	720,30	24,01
151 - 160	705,00	23,50



## Home for Weak Children - Continued

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
161 - 170	¥ 689,70	¥ 22,99
171 - 180	694,40	22,48
181 - 190	659,10	21,97
191 - 200	643,80	21,46

## Home for Crippled Children

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
30	¥ 2,217,90	¥ 73,93

## Home for Blind Children

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
Under 30	¥ 1,256,70	¥ 41,98
31 - 40	1,171,80	39,06
41 - 50	1,089,20	36,24
51 - 60	1,055,40	35,18
61 - 70	1,023,60	34,12
71 - 80	991,80	33,06
81 - 90	960,00	32,00
91 - 100	928,20	30,94

## Kyogo-in - Homes for Juvenile Training and Education

Intake number	Limit of expense	
	Per month	Per day
Under 30	¥ 1,173,30	¥ 39,11
31 - 40	1,099,80	36,66
41 - 50	1,024,50	34,15
51 - 60	987,90	32,93
61 - 70	951,60	31,72
71 - 80	915,30	30,50
81 - 90	879,00	29,30
91 - 100	842,70	28,09
101 - 110	836,40	27,88
111 - 120	830,10	27,67
121 - 130	823,80	27,46
131 - 140	817,50	27,25
141 - 150	811,20	27,04
151 - 160	806,10	26,87
161 - 170	801,30	26,71
171 - 180	796,50	26,55
181 - 190	791,70	26,39
191 - 200	786,90	26,23
201 - 210	782,10	26,07
211 - 220	777,30	25,91
221 - 230	772,50	25,75
231 - 240	767,70	25,59
241 - 250	762,90	25,43
251 - 260	758,10	25,27
261 - 270	753,30	25,11
271 - 280	748,50	24,95
281 - 290	743,70	24,79
291 - 300	738,90	24,63

## II. The Limit of Service Expense

The service expense includes the expenses directly necessary for the care of the children admitted, such as food expense and others (expenses of kitchen and food utensils, fuel, light, clothing and bedding, daily necessities, as tooth powder, tissue paper, etc., educational materials, health and medical expenses, etc.) It means the expenses for all except the office expense. The limit of the service expenses per capita per day is as follows:

Table to show the limit of service expense

Institution	Food expense	Expenses for other than food	Total
Infant home and Nyuji Axukarijo	¥ 44,95	¥ 11,52	¥ 56,47
Mothers' home		3,20	3,20
Day nursery		2,56	2,56
Home for dependant	31,16	13,64	44,80
Home for feeble-minded	37,32	13,64	50,96
Home for weak	31,16	13,64	44,80
Home for crippled	31,16	18,54	49,70
Home for blind	31,16	13,64	44,80
Home for deaf and dumb	31,16	13,64	44,80
Kyogo-in	37,32	13,64	50,96
Foster home care	31,16	13,64	44,80

## III. Expense for the Lying-in Agency

The amount derived by "the method of calculating the amount of expense for the medical care provided by Health Insurance and Seamen's Insurance Law" 1948, August 1st Welfare Ministry Kokuji (announcement) No. 68 will be paid as the expense for the lying-in agency. In case the food is not provided by the agency, ten points out of twenty points of admission expense will be subtracted.

The office and service expense, etc., are not to be paid as they are included in the amount calculated by preceding method.

IV. The cost price expenses of the following will be paid besides the office and service expenses.

### 1. Medical expense.

In case a child admitted to any of child welfare agencies, except the lying-in agency, mothers' home, day nursery and children's recreational agency and a child placed in a foster home is in need of a heavy medical expense for his hospitalization or any specific treatment, the expense will be paid according to "the method of calculating the amount of expense for the medical care provided by Health Insurance and Seamen's Insurance Law." 1948 August 1st Welfare Ministry Kokuji



(announcement) No. 68, provided that ten points for the estimated food expense will be subtracted out of 20 points of admission expenses according to preceding announcement and the admission expense will be counted as ten points.

Remarks

District A (Tokyo metropolis, Yokohama city, Nagoya city, Osaka city, Kyoto city, Kobe city, Kawasaki city, Ashiya city, Nishinomiya city, Amagasaki city) --- unit price per point is 11 yens.

District B (All the cities, towns and villages other than of District A) --- unit price per point is 10 yens.

2. Expense for the artificial feeding

For an infant placed in a foster home in need of the artificial feeding, the cost expense of the rationed foodstuffs will be paid.

3. Expense for the school lunch

The cost expense for the school lunch charged by the school where the children admitted to any of child welfare institutions except the lying-in agency, infant home, mothers' home, day nursery, children's recreational agency, and Kyogo-in, or placed in foster homes, will be paid.

V. Each of Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures shall set the limits within the limits of expenses shown in I and II for each agency under its jurisdiction and take the measure to let the public know about it. (For instance as, Jakujii Gakuen, the home for dependent, neglected and abused children --- 00,000 yen)

VI. The limits set as preceding paragraph by each of Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures shall be immediately reported each time to this Ministry.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE STATISTICS

August 1948										September 1948														
A. Short term benefits					B. Unemployment benefits k/					C. Long-term benefits l/					1. Lump-sum grants					2. Pensions p/				

See footnotes or following pages.



Footnotes:

a/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March. Short-term unemployment and long-term benefits, other than pensions, are examined when filed and are certified and paid immediately upon completion of the examination. Pensions are paid four times a year except for a certain carry-over. Prior to the amendment of the law effective 1 September 1948, payment used to be made in January, April, June, and October. Since then the pay dates have been shifted to February, June, August and November of each year.

With the exception of pensions, all benefit amounts shown represent actual cash payments or the cost of benefits paid in kind.

Benefit provisions, as summarized below, are those in effect since 1 September 1948.

- b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.
- c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) An initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug provided to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.
- d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and beginning 1 September 1948 at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years, if necessary.
- e/ Available on the same terms as d/.
- f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. Most cases are actually cash reimbursements.
- g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 per cent for his dependents. Actually, the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are sometimes above those set for insurance treatment.
- h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care from those for medical care.
- i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work beginning with the day of disability and continuing for the duration of his disability, but not exceeding two years. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 per cent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents. In occupational cases the above time-limit does not apply, and the rate of compensation is 100 per cent of wages not exceeding four months and 60 per cent thereafter.
- j/ A lump-sum amounting to the last two months of taxable wages received is paid to the bereaved family. If there are no survivors entitled to this benefit, the costs of the funeral are refunded within the above limit to the person arranging for it.
- k/ A cash benefit paid to persons involuntarily unemployed after a period of covered employment of at least six months during the preceding year. Seasonal and short-term workers are exempt from unemployment coverage.

There is an initial waiting period of one week, which is waived in cases of recurrent unemployment within one year from the date of his first lay-off. The maximum period for which benefits may be received within such year is 180 days. Unemployment benefits may not be received simultaneously with short-term benefits or pensions.

The amount paid is a fraction of the taxable average daily wages of the last month or the last two months, whichever is higher. It varies from 80 per cent for the lowest to 40 per cent for the highest wage per day of unemployment.

- l/ All data given refer to cases and amounts certified. Actual payment may be larger or smaller, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following months.
- m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least three years of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. In cases of withdrawal on account of off-duty, death, marriage, or child-birth, only six months of prior coverage are required. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage, subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.
- n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to ten times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.
- o/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of fifteen years.
- p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.
- q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount varies from five to eight times the last monthly taxable wage, depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of fifteen years, but must not exceed in any case twelve times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law for land workers) were increased five-fold in order to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

- r Payable to survivors of insured deceased after 15 years of covered employment, except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. The annual amount in most off-duty cases is one-half of the annual old-age pension received or to which the deceased would have been entitled. In duty-connected cases the annual amount is five times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases additional sums are paid for service in excess of fifteen years. In all cases an additional ten times the daily wage is added for each surviving child.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with



those of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law for land workers) were increased five-fold to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

In cases in which the deceased was insured for six months or more, but less than fifteen years and died from a cause not connected with his duty (either within 2 years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage or, without time limit, from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension) so-called widow(er)'s and orphan's pensions are paid to a widow (regardless of age if she has dependent children; otherwise, at age 50 or over) or a widower (age 55 or over) or a dependent child. This pension amounts to twice the average monthly wage of the deceased while covered. This amount is increased by ¥ 2,400 in respect to each dependent child other than the primary recipient of the orphan's pension. These pensions became payable on 1 September 1948; however, none are reported above as the first pensions of this type were certified during November 1948 retroactively to 1 September.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 8 JANUARY 1949

During the second week ended 8 January 1949 there were reported 9,164 cases of communicable disease compared with 8,074 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures. It was noted in the digest last week that the figures contained in the report for that week (ended 1 January 1949) were incomplete. Reporting for this week showed improvement, but the totals still do not reflect the true incidence of disease. Where numbers for the current week are larger than those for the previous week, the increases may be accounted for by either late reporting of cases that should have been included in the first week or by more complete reporting currently. The totals for tuberculosis, measles, pneumonia, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid fever increased from last week; those for whooping cough, dysentery, epidemic meningitis and influenza decreased; and typhus fever, scarlet fever and malaria remained approximately the same. There were no cases of smallpox, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague. The totals for most diseases continued to be substantially lower than they were in the last week of 1948 when reporting was complete. Diphtheria cases numbered about the same as in the last week of December. Typhus fever cases also remained about the same but these were very few in number. Comparisons of current totals with figures for the same week in 1948 indicate that the incidence of tuberculosis, measles and scarlet fever was greater than last year, and that typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever were about the same as last year. Reporting of tuberculosis cases is no doubt better this year than last and this may account for the higher rate currently. Measles and scarlet fever, however, were higher in the last weeks of 1948 than during the corresponding period of 1947 and may be expected to continue at a higher rate during the early part of 1949.

There were 4,551 tuberculosis cases reported this week compared with 4,494 in the preceding week. In the second week of 1948 there were 3,990 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 296.7 and 294.8 respectively.

Measles cases numbered 1,082 this week, and last week there were reported 654. In the same period of 1948 there were 804 cases. Current cases in Fukuoka Prefecture increased from 99 last week to 357. Although the report was received by telegram, it is probably correct inasmuch as there were 282 cases in the last week of 1948 and cases had been steadily increasing in that prefecture over several months. Also, some of the 357 cases may have occurred during the first week and were not reported until the second week. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 70.5 and 56.6.

Whooping cough reports showed 695 cases currently compared with 717 last week and 721 cases in the corresponding week of 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 45.3 and 46.0, respectively.

There were 2,163 cases of pneumonia this week. In the preceding week there were reported 1,631 cases and in the second week of last year there were 3,770 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 141.0 and 123.9, respectively.

Twenty-one influenza cases were reported currently, compared with 32 last week, and 101 in the same period of 1948. The current cases were distributed among 13 prefectures, each having 1 to 5 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.7, respectively.

There were 364 diphtheria cases and 40 deaths currently, compared with 262 cases and 37 deaths last week. In the second week of last year 477 cases were recorded, and there were 807 cases in the same period of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.7 and 20.4, respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.6 and 2.5.

Twenty-two dysentery cases and 6 deaths were reported this week, and in the previous week 35 cases and 28 deaths were reported. Thirty-two cases were recorded in the second week of 1948 and 50 in the corresponding period



of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.9, respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 1.1.

The numbers of typhoid fever cases and deaths reported this week were 116 and 5, respectively, and they were 97 and 11, respectively, in the preceding week. There were 111 cases reported in the corresponding period of last year and 308 cases in the second week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.6 and 6.9, respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.5.

There were 44 cases of paratyphoid fever, compared with 37 in the previous week. Deaths (1) have remained the same for three weeks. In the second weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were reported 40 and 56 cases, respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 2.6, respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There have been no smallpox cases in the past three weeks and no deaths in 25 weeks. There were also no cases in the second week of last year, and there were 12 cases in the corresponding period of 1947.

Eight typhus fever cases were reported currently, whereas there were 7 last week. No deaths have occurred for 5 weeks. There were 17 cases reported in the same week of 1948, and there were 70 in the corresponding period of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.6, respectively.

Malaria cases totalled 19 this week and 15 in the previous week. There were no deaths currently, but there was one death in each of the preceding two weeks. The 1948 and 1947 case figures for the second weeks were 41 and 190, respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.1, respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths have been reported in the past three weeks. There were also no cases in the same periods of 1948 and 1947.

There were 67 cases of scarlet fever and 2 deaths this week compared with 65 cases and one death last week. There were reported 50 and 34 cases in the second weeks of 1948 and 1947, respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 4.3, respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Twelve epidemic meningitis cases and 5 deaths occurred in the current week compared with 28 cases and 7 deaths in the previous reporting period. The case figures for the second weeks of 1948 and 1947 were 24 and 31, respectively. Current cases were distributed among only 6 prefectures, having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.3, respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.4.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,635 and 5,053, respectively; for gonorrhea, 2,391 and 4,677; and for chancroid, 472 and 854. All current totals were higher than in the preceding week when there were reported 2,408 cases of syphilis, 2,285 cases of gonorrhea, and 382 cases of chancroid. In the second week of 1948 there were 2,293 syphilis cases, 3,065 gonorrhea cases, and 671 chancroid cases. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 171.8 and 164.7, respectively; gonorrhea, 155.9 and 152.5; and chancroid, 30.8 and 27.8.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 8 January 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	29	6	55	9	1	-	8	-
AOMORI	4	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	11	4	14	5	1	-	1	-
MIYAGI	7	-	23	3	1	-	2	5
AKITA	8	1	17	1	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	5	1	8	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	9	-	2	1	5	9
TOCHIGI	3	1	9	1	-	-	1	4
GUMMA	7	2	9	3	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	5	1	6	1	1	-	1	-
CHIBA	7	2	8	4	1	1	2	1
TOKYO	31	2	46	3	1	1	5	1
KANAGAWA	6	-	16	4	1	-	6	1
NIIGATA	19	2	30	4	-	-	2	2
TOYAMA	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	10	-	20	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	5	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	10	1	1	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	5	-	9	1	1	-	1	2
AICHI	6	-	12	-	-	-	5	4
MIE	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	6	-	-	-	2	2
OSAKA	7	1	9	2	1	-	1	-
HYOGO	9	2	18	2	1	-	1	-
NARA	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	7	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	-	9	1	2	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	11	1	19	1	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	12	1	15	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	1	4	1	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	33	2	47	4	4	-	4	-
SAGA	9	-	20	1	1	1	1	1
NAGASAKI	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	8	1	10	1	1	1	1	1
OITA	15	3	23	5	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	13	3	24	4	-	1	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	364	40	626	77	22	6	57	34
RATE								
Current	23.7	2.6	20.4	2.5	1.4	0.4	1.9	1.1
Previous	17.1	2.4			2.3	1.8		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 8 January 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	8	1	1	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
IWATE	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
MIYAGI	11	-	14	2	3	1	7	1
AKITA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
CHIBA	3	-	4	1	1	-	2	-
TOKYO	17	1	38	1	13	-	23	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	5	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	9	2	3	-	11	-
AICHI	18	-	22	-	5	-	5	-
MIE	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
HYOGO	1	2	4	2	-	-	-	-
NARA	3	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTTORI	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	5	-	7	-	1	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	10	2	3	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	10	-	14	-	1	-	2	-
SAGA	1	1	3	1	1	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	116	5	213	16	44	1	81	2
FATE								
Current	7.6	0.3	6.9	0.5	2.9	0.1	2.6	0.1
Previous	6.3	0.7			2.4	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 8 January 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAHA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	8	-	*17	-
RATE								
Current	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.6	-
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 8 January 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	-	34	1	-	-	-	-
RATE	Current	1.2	-	1.1	0.0	-	-	-
	Previous	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 8 January 1949  
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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	- 1	21	2	-	-	5	1
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	1
AKITA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
GUMMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
TOKYO	18	-	33	-	-	-	3	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	6	-	1	1	2	1
NIIGATA	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NAGANO	6	1	6	1	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
AICHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
SHIGA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	3	-	6	-	5	1	7	2
HYOGO	3	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	1	-	-	1	* 1	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
TOTAL	67	2	132	3	12	5	* 39	12
RATE								
Current	4.4	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.4
Previous	4.2	0.1			1.8	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report. - 8 January 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	156	334	85	193	292	707
AOMORI	30	58	18	23	86	169
IWATE	6	19	9	18	181	312
MIYAGI	5	11	14	25	110	238
AKITA	9	20	41	55	116	133
YAMAGATA	25	46	5	15	62	154
FUKUSHIMA	28	38	11	12	61	107
IBARAKI	10	11	8	14	123	181
TOCHIGI	-	5	15	39	41	104
GUMMA	4	8	23	43	36	79
SAITAMA	10	10	40	50	113	140
CHIBA	2	2	4	14	67	102
TOKYO	46	62	64	106	435	744
KANAGAWA	3	6	15	36	182	292
NIIGATA	33	74	49	94	150	343
TOYAMA	8	20	23	49	61	122
ISHIKAWA	12	14	13	43	45	121
FUKUI	1	14	-	1	6	15
YAMANASHI	-	1	-	8	3	42
NAGANO	5	9	36	99	126	217
GIFU	15	25	6	47	48	163
SHIZUOKA	2	5	8	13	68	173
AICHI	16	17	22	33	167	226
MIE	41	58	10	16	123	176
SHIGA	3	4	12	39	75	128
KYOTO	7	32	10	21	94	353
OSAKA	18	37	9	20	178	737
HYOGO	4	11	7	17	168	283
NARA	1	1	-	-	6	28
WAKAYAMA	13	40	1	2	17	54
TOTTORI	1	1	-	-	61	86
SHIMANE	41	54	12	41	64	105
OKAYAMA	2	6	4	16	102	208
HIROSHIMA	19	36	1	27	145	421
YAMAGUCHI	20	24	15	25	91	122
TOKUSHIMA	-	1	-	-	45	59
KAGAWA	-	-	1	3	12	49
EHIME	27	35	22	34	149	197
KOCHI	2	9	-	1	15	53
FUKUOKA	357	456	41	57	209	308
SAGA	3	4	2	8	38	92
NAGASAKI	63	63	16	16	175	175
KUMAMOTO	10	22	1	14	49	104
OITA	13	19	7	8	117	155
MIYAZAKI	-	1	6	7	26	149
KAGOSHIMA	11	13	9	10	13	119
TOTAL	1082	1736	695	1412	4551	9045
RATE						
Current	70.5	56.6	45.3	46.0	296.7	294.8
Previous	42.6		46.7		293.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 8 January 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	201	393	-	1
AOMORI	50	97	-	-
IWATE	62	80	-	-
MIYAGI	74	146	-	1
AKITA	58	113	-	-
YAMAGATA	35	65	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	83	124	1	1
IBARAKI	71	105	1	1
TOCHIGI	14	43	-	-
GUMMA	56	108	-	-
SAITAMA	52	67	1	1
CHIBA	19	31	-	-
TOKYO	218	*344	2	3
KANAGAWA	35	60	-	-
NIIGATA	119	207	-	-
TOYAMA	71	140	2	2
ISHIKAWA	16	45	-	-
FUKUI	1	12	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	10	-	-
NAGANO	46	72	-	2
GIFU	20	57	1	1
SHIZUOKA	15	46	1	2
AICHI	51	73	-	3
MIE	41	71	-	-
SHIGA	23	48	-	12
KYOTO	32	97	1	1
OSAKA	60	93	-	5
HYOGO	48	102	5	5
NARA	6	11	-	-
WAKAYAMA	14	29	-	-
TOTTORI	12	16	-	-
SHIMANE	21	31	1	4
OKAYAMA	49	122	1	1
HIROSHIMA	39	74	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	28	39	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	23	33	-	-
KAGAWA	5	17	-	-
EHIME	137	187	3	3
KOCHI	14	34	-	-
FUKUOKA	99	136	-	1
SAGA	33	58	-	-
NAGASAKI	48	48	-	-
KUMAMOTO	22	40	-	-
OITA	26	29	-	-
MIYAZAKI	11	18	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	5	30	-	-
TOTAL	2163	*3801	21	53
RATE				
Current	141.0	123.9	1.4	1.7
Previous	106.3		2.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 2 Wks		
	8 Jan 1949	10 Jan 1948	11 Jan 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>CASES</b>						
Diphtheria	364	477	807	626	707	1240
Dysentery	22	32	50	57	42	97
Typhoid Fever	116	111	308	213	174	515
Paratyphoid Fever	44	40	56	81	57	90
Smallpox	-	-	12	-	1	31
Typhus Fever	8	17	70	17	24	109
Malaria	19	41	190	34	70	269
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	67	50	34	132	65	49
Epidemic Meningitis	12	24	31	39	40	45
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1082	804	NA	1736	1077	NA
Whooping Cough	695	721	NA	1412	1111	NA
Tuberculosis	4551	3990	NA	9045	5689	NA
Pneumonia	2163	3770	NA	3801	5535	NA
Influenza	21	101	NA	53	146	NA
<b>DEATHS</b>						
Diphtheria	40	49	80	77	81	110
Dysentery	6	12	26	34	22	44
Typhoid Fever	5	12	36	16	19	50
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	4	2	3	8
Smallpox	-	-	2	-	-	3
Typhus Fever	-	1	7	-	4	10
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	3	2	1
Epidemic Meningitis	5	2	8	12	7	12
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	8 Jan 1949	10 Jan 1948	11 Jan 1947	for First 2 Weeks		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>CASE RATE</b>						
Diphtheria	23.7	31.1	53.9	20.4	23.0	41.4
Dysentery	1.4	2.1	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.2
Typhoid Fever	7.6	7.2	20.6	6.9	5.7	17.2
Paratyphoid Fever	2.9	2.6	3.7	2.6	1.9	3.0
Smallpox	-	-	0.8	-	0.0	1.0
Typhus Fever	0.5	1.1	4.7	0.6	0.8	3.6
Malaria	1.2	2.7	12.7	1.1	2.3	9.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4.4	3.3	2.3	4.3	2.1	1.6
Epidemic Meningitis	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.5
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	70.5	52.4	NA	56.6	35.1	NA
Whooping Cough	45.3	47.0	NA	46.0	36.2	NA
Tuberculosis	296.7	260.1	NA	294.8	185.4	NA
Pneumonia	141.0	245.8	NA	123.9	180.4	NA
Influenza	1.4	6.6	NA	1.7	4.8	NA
<b>DEATH RATES</b>						
Diphtheria	2.6	3.2	5.3	2.5	2.6	3.7
Dysentery	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.5
Typhoid Fever	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.6	1.7
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	0.5	-	0.1	0.3
Malaria	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 8 January 1949

(C) Current cases  
(T) Total cases for year  
to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	6	22	86	205	73	199
AOMORI	5	5	26	40	24	61
IWATE	-	1	6	17	25	52
MIYAGI	1	3	24	33	49	99
AKITA	4	4	31	46	24	47
YAMAGATA	1	3	16	25	18	49
FUKUSHIMA	5	5	23	51	42	74
IBARAKI	3	10	24	65	26	73
TOCHIGI	2	4	17	53	31	65
GUMMA	1	4	31	56	20	71
SAITAMA	1	1	27	30	36	50
CHIBA	-	-	7	21	20	28
TOKYO	50	58	202	*326	148	242
KANAGAWA	34	65	136	197	136	201
NIIGATA	3	3	15	35	31	74
TOYAMA	1	3	22	36	32	48
ISHIKAWA	6	8	16	58	13	65
FUKUI	-	-	4	17	4	22
YAMANASHI	1	3	1	14	4	24
NAGANO	2	4	36	59	33	56
GIFU	1	7	2	62	4	37
SHIZUOKA	5	9	41	83	38	86
AICHI	109	224	323	627	300	585
MIE	7	16	27	56	37	* 60
SHIGA	6	9	15	33	10	26
KYOTO	18	31	50	157	109	240
OSAKA	35	47	191	303	266	357
HYOGO	29	53	80	233	99	259
NARA	12	13	33	50	28	52
WAKAYAMA	1	2	16	40	19	35
TOTTORI	4	9	31	43	25	48
SHIMANE	3	4	4	11	19	25
OKAYAMA	31	46	55	125	53	131
HIROSHIMA	21	38	178	294	209	282
YAMAGUCHI	7	38	136	326	92	240
TOKUSHIMA	1	5	7	8	25	38
KAGAWA	1	1	2	27	5	67
EHIME	7	9	50	72	58	69
KOCHI	-	2	2	15	6	17
FUKUOKA	20	35	177	288	202	290
SAGA	1	4	31	82	53	113
NAGASAKI	18	31	77	142	66	139
KUMAMOTO	8	8	59	96	72	123
OITA	-	3	17	47	26	45
MIYAZAKI	-	2	21	40	9	40
KAGOSHIMA	1	2	16	33	16	49
TOTAL	472	854	2391	*4677	2635	*5053
RATE						
Current	30.8	27.8	155.9	152.5	171.8	164.7
Previous	24.9		149.0		157.0	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	1949 8 Jan	1948 10 Jan	1947 11 Jan	FIRST TWO WEEKS		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	472	671	670	854	975	1046
GONORRHEA	2391	3065	3046	4677	4730	4486
SYPHILIS	2635	2293	1692	5053	3476	2532
<u>RATES</u>						
CHANCROID	30.8	43.7	44.8	27.8	31.8	35.0
GONORRHEA	155.9	199.8	203.6	152.5	154.2	149.9
SYPHILIS	171.8	149.5	113.1	164.7	113.3	84.6

- FOOTNOTES:
1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
  2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
  3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
  4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
  5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
  6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
  7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and is intended to give a general idea of the progress made. It is not intended to be a detailed account of the work done, but rather a general statement of the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done in each of the various departments. It is intended to give a more complete picture of the work done and to show the results achieved in each department. It is not intended to be a general statement of the work done, but rather a detailed account of the work done in each department.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done in each of the various departments. It is intended to give a more complete picture of the work done and to show the results achieved in each department. It is not intended to be a general statement of the work done, but rather a detailed account of the work done in each department.

4. The fourth part of the report is a summary of the work done in each of the various departments. It is intended to give a more complete picture of the work done and to show the results achieved in each department. It is not intended to be a general statement of the work done, but rather a detailed account of the work done in each department.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done in each of the various departments. It is intended to give a more complete picture of the work done and to show the results achieved in each department. It is not intended to be a general statement of the work done, but rather a detailed account of the work done in each department.

REVENUE	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
EXPENSES	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
DEFICIT	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
RESERVE	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
ASSETS	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
LIABILITIES	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
NET ASSETS	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917

The above table shows the financial results of the work done during the year. It is intended to give a more complete picture of the work done and to show the results achieved in each department. It is not intended to be a general statement of the work done, but rather a detailed account of the work done in each department.

The above table shows the financial results of the work done during the year. It is intended to give a more complete picture of the work done and to show the results achieved in each department. It is not intended to be a general statement of the work done, but rather a detailed account of the work done in each department.